Annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay 1932

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BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT:
10th May 1933.

From

ALFRED MASTER, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Collector of Bombay (Factory Department);

To,

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Annual Factory Report for the year 1932.

2. There was an increase of 57 in the number of factories as compared with an addition of only 10 factories in the previous year.

3. The number of operatives employed in all industries in the year showed an increase of 8,298 which represents an increase of 2·2 per cent. over the previous year.

4. The number of women employed was about the same as in the previous year, while that of children showed a further fall of 1,049 over the previous year.

5. The total number of accidents reported and the number of persons injured showed a decrease of 631 and 626 respectively, while the rate of accidents per 100 persons employed fell from 1·62 per cent. in the previous year to 1·43 per cent. in the year under report.

6. *Prosecutions.*—335 cases were instituted by the full-time Inspectors in the year as against 209 in the previous year, and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 8,541 as compared with Rs. 5,312 in the previous year. There was only one case filed by an ex-officio Inspector as against 6 in the previous year.

7. The volume of welfare work undertaken in factories showed an increase although the progress was somewhat uneven.

8. The report includes an interesting account on the organization of Safety Services in industrial undertakings a report on which was specially invited by Government. It also makes a reference to the allegations

regarding abuses relating to child labour, unfenced machinery, etc., in the Bombay mills which appeared in Mr. H. G. Well's publication "The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind". There was an outburst of indignation against such a misstatement and the matter has been cleared up.

9. The Department has continued to do excellent work in spite of the increase in its duties.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. MASTER,
Collector of Bombay.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1932.

I—Factories and their Inspection.

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,795 to 1,852. 127 factories were added to and 70 removed from the register. There was the usual ebb and flow in the seasonal industries and in factories just on the border line of the legal definition, but a few new factory industries were started, and the cigarette making industry grew in importance. A large factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils commenced operations in Bombay, and the textile industry again expanded in Ahmedabad, where 5 mills were opened, and extensions in several other mills were made. The older mills, probably as a result of changing demands and competition from the newer mills, re-organised their machinery to some extent. The number of factories that actually worked during the year was 1,575 compared with 1,541 in the previous year. Of these, 816 were perennial and 759 were seasonal concerns. 226 of the perennial and 625 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

2. The number of operatives employed in all industries based on the Annual Returns received from the factories, and including a weighted average of the operatives working on the night shifts in the textile mills, was 389,647 compared with 381,349 last year. There was an increase of 4,886 in the Bombay mills and 4,572 in the Ahmedabad mills. A few of the Bombay mills that had been closed for some years restarted, and there was also an increase of night shift working. Employment in the engineering industry did not differ much from the previous year, but the match industry recovered to some extent. An increase in the dyeing and bleaching industry is not reflected in the statistics, since nearly 4,000 dhobis employed on a contract basis on hand bleaching operations in the compounds of the Ahmedabad mills are not shown in any table.

3. Statement No. VIII shows the usual details of the inspections made by the whole time and ex-officio staffs in which there was no change. A slight change in the statistics has been made whereby district totals in several of them have been omitted. Sind statistics have however been separately shown.

II—Sanitation.

4. The mills in Ahmedabad have outpaced Municipal facilities and a drainage scheme has been under discussion for several years. The disposal of trade waste has presented difficulties and in several localities has led to complaints from the residents. The Municipality has taken action against several mills, and the mills have been forced to dispose of the waste in their compounds with insanitary results. It is understood that drainage improvements will shortly be undertaken. It is a most pressing need. Improvements in the Sind rice mills have been reported. A higher standard of cleanliness has been obtained although several

prosecutions have been necessary to secure it. Trade waste is disposed of in a more sanitary manner, and repairs to the trunks from the machines have curtailed the amount of dust disseminated in the atmosphere. Some concerns have built dust collecting rooms in which the dust is blown and collected. The statutory limewashing has been generally effected and sanitation in the small Bombay factories has been improved. Conditions in the Dharavi tanneries were investigated. There has been a long history of neglect in this industry and its financial resources are very low. It has been possible with the co-operation of the Health Department of the Municipality to effect considerable improvements although the tanneries are not amenable to the Factories Act.

III—Ventilation.

5. All the new Ahmedabad mills have been equipped with efficient ventilating and cooling systems and the benefits both to the workers and the process are well recognised in this centre. A Bombay mill introduced a cooling and humidifying plant whereby departmental cooling powers were increased by about 50 per cent. The ventilation of other departments has also been improved. The boiling department of a soap factory, where wet kata readings obviously indicated the need, was improved out of all recognition by a plenum system blowing external air near the workers. Wet kata readings averaged 6·4 before the installation and 17·4 after. Both the workers and the management were gratified at the result and it is hoped to extend the method to a few industries where the removal of surplus heat is a difficult matter. Wet kata readings were taken in over thirty small factories in Bombay and several of them provided electric fans or other means to produce air movement. A few mills provided vacuum stripping apparatus in the carding departments.

IV—Wages and Strikes.

6. Information is published from time to time in the *Labour Gazette*. The textile operatives appear to have been more successful than others in maintaining their rates of wages, and there seems to have been a greater fall in wage rates in seasonal industries than in industries located in the larger towns.

V—Employment of Women and Children.

7. The numbers of women and children employed in the last five years are as follows :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1928 ..	28,173	46,919	75,092	122	5,061	5,183
1929 ..	27,741	47,183	74,924	56	4,471	4,527
1930 ..	31,404	46,561	77,965	83	4,306	4,389
1931 ..	29,459	44,018	73,477	100	3,741	3,841
1932 ..	29,916	44,061	73,977	114	2,678	2,792

The reduction in the number of children employed continued, and there was a fall of 1,049 under this head. This mainly occurred in Ahmedabad where the cotton industry is following the lead set by the Bombay mills some years ago. The Certifying Surgeon has forwarded some interesting figures showing that out of 3,000 persons presenting themselves for certification 19·3 per cent. came from Ahmedabad City, 14·6 per cent. from Ahmedabad District, 38·4 per cent. from Baroda territory and 27·5 per cent. from other districts including the Punjab and United Provinces.

8. Owing to the economic depression, there was an increase in irregularities relating to the employment of women and it was necessary to institute prosecutions against fifteen factories for employing women before or after the hours laid down. Women were found employed in the seasonal factories as early as 4-45 a.m. and as late as 11-30 p.m. One hundred and eight convictions were secured. As the odds are in favour of the law breaker, it is not claimed that the Department was successful in preventing all the irregularities. Three factories were prosecuted for the irregular employment of children and fifteen convictions resulted.

VI—Fencing of Machinery.

9. In spite of the general depression, general progress was made although considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the erection of transmission fencing in the new Ahmedabad mills. It was necessary to institute proceedings against several rice factories to obtain the necessary fencing of the low lying line shafts, couplings and belts. Twenty-three concerns were successfully proceeded against for breaches of the safety requirements.

VII—Accidents.

10. The severity classification of accidents reported in the last five years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1928 ..	39	1,060	3,419	4,518	1·27
1929 ..	51	1,421	4,810	6,282	1·72
1930 ..	42	1,256	5,156	6,454	1·70
1931 ..	36	1,261	4,901	6,198	1·62
1932 ..	37	1,331	4,204	5,572	1·43

11. The classification by "cause" is shown in the following table :—

Cause.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
I.—Machinery—				
(*a*) Prime movers	..	11	2	13
(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing shafts, pulleys.	2	20	7	29
(2) Belts	5	51	68	124
(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	3	10	2	15
(2) Other lifting gear ..	1	2	15	18
(*d*) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(*a*) Blow room machinery..	1	59	19	79
(*b*) Carding machinery ..	2	84	49	135
(*c*) Drawing machinery ..	..	34	6	40
(*d*) Speed frames ..	..	46	24	70
(*e*) Spinning machinery ..	..	74	40	114
(*f*) Looms	..	150	279	429
(*g*) Calendars	1	17	5	23
(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery ..	..	92	82	174
(2) Machine tools	..	35	133	168
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery ..	..	53	43	96
II.—Transport—				
(*a*) Rolling stock on lines ..	1	21	19	41
(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines ..	..	1	9	10
III.—Persons falling—				
(*a*) From altitudes	2	33	99	134
(*b*) Into excavations, pits, etc. ..	..	4	11	15
(*c*) On level	..	31	97	128
IV.—Falling objects—				
(*a*) Handled by injured person ..	1	90	517	608
(*b*) Not handled by injured person.	2	65	261	328
V.—Hand tools (including chips and articles set in motion by them)—				
(*a*) In hands of injured person ..	..	53	845	898
(*b*) In hands of other person ..	..	8	66	74
VI.—Electricity	2	2	12	16
VII.—Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases ..	1	7	23	31
VIII.—Explosions and fires—				
(*a*) Boiler and Steam-pressure equipment ..	2	3	..	5
(*b*) Other explosions.. ..	..	..	1	1
(*c*) Fires	3	12	4	19
(*d*) Hot substances and flames ..	3	35	221	259
IX.—Miscellaneous—				
(*a*) Heat prostration ..	..	..	4	4
(*b*) Stepping on or striking objects	..	25	240	265
(*c*) Others	2	182	1,001	1,185
Total ..	34	1,310	4,204	5,548

12. There was a fall of 631 in the number of accidents reported, despite an increase of activities. The rate per 100 persons employed fell from 1·62 in 1931 to 1·43. The first recorded fatality from lead poisoning occurred to a compositor engaged in a printing press. The Certifying Surgeon made an examination of the remainder of the workers likely to be affected and a couple of others have been kept under observation. It is hoped to introduce a scientific method of cleaning the type cases, the dust from which seems to have been the pre-disposing cause of the trouble.

13. An explosion in a kier killed four persons and caused considerable material damage. The kier was one of two low pressure kiers in a battery of nine of which the remainder were of the high pressure type. An early investigation was made and a report submitted to Government. The low pressure kiers had been worked at too high a pressure and separate reducing valves had not been incorporated in the layout. An examination in other factories in which steam from the boilers is admitted to receivers was made and, as a result, pressures were reduced in some cases and reducing valves installed on a more liberal scale.

14. Belts were again responsible for several distressing accidents although there were fewer fatalities. It was necessary to institute a few prosecutions for infringements of the rules relating to their replacement. The Inspector in Ahmedabad gave special attention to belting problems and the tendency to run belts beyond their natural life has been curbed to some extent.

Organisation of Safety Services in Industrial Undertakings.

15. Under the orders of Government the above subject has to be considered in greater detail this year. The International Labour Office drew attention to the advisability of factory inspectorates throughout the world dealing in their reports for 1932 with one common problem, and the above subject was chosen. With the differences in caste and religion, and with the low standard of literacy, the problem is a matter of some difficulty in India. The "Safety First" idea has not spread to any great extent but a certain amount of ground had already been broken. In co-operation with the two railway companies in Bombay a set of four Safety Posters were produced some years ago, and these have been very largely exhibited in the engineering industries in the Presidency. The co-operation of the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association was also secured and posters were produced for the carding and spinning departments of the cotton mills. Assistance was later given to the Red Cross Society in the production of an all-India poster dealing with a universal risk connected with the wearing of loose clothing near machinery. The ordinary garb of the average Indian workman is entirely unsuitable, and advantage was taken of the amendments to the Rules in 1923 to secure that suitable tight clothing should be provided by the occupier free of cost to certain categories of persons exposed to special risk. This has undoubtedly prevented serious and fatal accidents to a large number of persons. The experience of the Millowners' Mutual

Insurance Association with the carding and spinning posters was so encouraging that a set of posters for the weaving department was produced early last year. These too are now in fairly general use. The monthly magazine published by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, offered a new field for publicity, and monthly articles on accident prevention have been contributed for a long period. With the exception of a very comprehensive Safety Organisation set up by the G. I. P. Railway, little had been done in the factories of this Presidency in the way of specific organisations to further the cause of safety. Factories too, are not sufficiently large to warrant the employment of a safety engineer, and reliance has almost totally been placed on the activities of the inspectorate in this particular direction, although some factories have rules for specially hazardous work.

16. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, kindly arranged a conference with the Managers at which the various problems were discussed, and it was decided to set up Safety Committees in a few mills as a trial measure. Another useful agreement was that the Chief Inspector of Factories should meet a Sub-Committee of the Managers from time to time, review accidents, and discuss measures for their prevention. Safety Committees have accordingly been set up in the Jacob and Kastoorchand Mills, representative of the two largest groups in Bombay. Committees have also been formed in the R.I.M. Dockyard and the B.E.S. Tramways' Workshops, and promises from other factories have been secured. These Committees were addressed by the Chief Inspector of Factories on matters relating to safety and the prevention of accidents. The Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, recommended the proposals to their members and three Committees functioned for some time and additional five were organised towards the close of the year. The Committees, composed of members of the superior staff, jobbers and in some cases workmen, meet once a month. Each member is charged with the duty of reporting to the manager any defects in the maintenance or adjustment of safety devices whilst recommendations to ensure additional safety are forwarded to the proper quarter. Accidents are reviewed and workers encouraged to secure First Aid treatment for minor injuries. The inspectorate has been concentrating for a long time on the adequate instruction of new workers and the Committees will materially assist in this direction. Unsafe practices, and the wearing of unsuitable clothing will be discouraged, and the Committees will assist in the dissemination of knowledge regarding safety. The Bombay Committees were asked to submit a report of the progress made and the following summary will show that they have performed very useful work. It is hoped that the example set and the results already achieved will lead to further developments.

17. *G.I.P. Railway Workshops.*—"A very comprehensive Safety First Organisation was established in the Parel, Matunga and Manmad Workshops in 1929. Committees have regularly met and some very useful suggestions have been adopted. These have included protective clothing for workers in smithies and foundries, goggles for certain classes

of workers, respirators for spray painters, shields on benches and machines to prevent injury from flying metal, and improvements in hand tools. Various suggestions have led to better 'house-keeping' methods whilst wooden solid shoes with canvas uppers have proved beneficial in the machine shops. The G.I.P. Railway has also distributed to the employees an illustrated pamphlet on 'Safety First' in which a chapter on workshop safety is included. Posters too are in fairly general use." The G.I.P. Organisation is certainly the best of its kind in this Presidency and it is hoped that its activities will lead to a reduction in the large number of accidents that are only capable of material reduction on such lines.

18. *R.I.M. Dockyard.*—A Committee consisting of 7 officers and 19 leading men and chargemen of various trades has regularly met each month. Accidents are discussed, their causes ascertained and measures to prevent them are put into practice. Employees are daily instructed in preventive measures, and visits are made by the departmental officers to ensure their observance. Safety First signs have been erected throughout the yard, and, since the Committee started functioning, accidents have been reduced.

19. *B.E.S. Tramway Workshop.*—The Works Superintendent is the chairman of an excellent Committee established in this workshop. Accidents are enquired into, suggestions for their prevention are discussed and adopted, hand tools and house-keeping matters have been improved, whilst the demarcation of working spaces by a "white line" was introduced some years ago. Suggestions from the Committee have not been limited to the purely factory staff, and the safe handling of cars in the depôts has also come under consideration.

20. *Jacob Mill.*—A feature of this Committee is that men qualified in First Aid through the activities of the Millowners' Association are members. New guards have been placed on machinery, and old and somewhat inefficient guards replaced. The state of the flooring in one or two departments was found to be conducive to accidents and this has since been repaired. The Committee has been somewhat handicapped by transfers and stoppages of work, but accidents have been regularly reviewed and an accident graph has been submitted by the Secretary, evidence of real interest in the problem. Minor accidents are very carefully examined in this mill and the standard of First Aid treatment is higher than in most mills in Bombay.

21. *Kastoorchand Mill.*—This Committee, consisting of heads of departments and jobbers has done some very useful work. Routine visits are made to the departments and chances of accidents minimised. Guards are correctly maintained, and attention paid to suitable clothing, and much useful work on the educative side has been carried out. The report of this Committee stresses the economical as well as the humanitarian side of accident prevention and the Committee takes just pride in reporting that since it started its activities, only three accidents have occurred over a period of several months compared with an average of eight per month previously.

22. Training in First Aid is, to some extent, linked with safety. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, started classes for First Aid training in conjunction with the St. John's Ambulance Association in 1931. The first classes were very successful and three new classes were formed towards the close of the year, and have been attended by over 120 persons. The Safety Committee in the Jacob Mill has included the men trained in First Aid and a request from an Engineering Safety Committee to provide facilities for such training was arranged for, and representatives from this Committee attend the classes of the Millowners' Association. An all-India "Safety First" Association was formed during the year. The writer served (with the permission of Government) on the provisional committee and later on the local committee. He has also convened an Industrial Sub-Committee. The activities will naturally depend on the support the Association receives from industrialists and the public but on the industrial side a beginning has been made.

23. Reference has been made to the Sub-Committee of mill managers to meet and discuss accidents. Apart from other matters, it was considered desirable to paint a distinctive device on certain portions of machinery and guards where experience has proved that special measures are necessary. The crest of the Safety First Association is a map of India in blue surrounding the words "Safety First" and a red triangle. The Millowners' Associations in Bombay and Ahmedabad agreed to the suggestion to paint a distinctive red triangle on certain guards and portions of machinery, and this has been generally done throughout the cotton industry. The first "Safety First" poster therefore specially deals with this cautionary sign. The poster has been distributed free to all the mills, and the inspectors will endeavour to get the use of the red triangle as a cautionary sign extended in the smaller factories, whilst the poster will serve to remind operatives of the necessity of exercising special care wherever it is painted.

VIII—Prosecutions.

24. Three hundred and thirty-five cases were instituted against seventy-two factories by the full-time inspectors and 318 were successful. Thirteen cases are pending against five factories. The accused were acquitted in two cases. The fines imposed ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 400 and totalled Rs. 8,541. It was necessary to institute more cases against seasonal factories for irregularities in the employment of labour and the marked reluctance of most of the small factory-owners to register their factories was countered by the institution of proceedings in three cases. It is a matter of difficulty to prove the amenability of most small factories to the Act and in one, although the Inspector was reasonably certain of the matter, it was disputed by the owner. No notice was taken of instructions to fence certain machinery and he is now facing a charge under the Indian Penal Code in respect of the death of a man, on a portion of machinery that had been directed to be fenced. An *ex-officio* inspector instituted a successful case against one concern.

IX—Housing.

25. A very novel development has taken place in Ahmedabad where the Textile Labour Association has sponsored a housing scheme to enable the lower-paid employees ultimately to own their own houses. Sixty houses in lines of ten tenements have been built. The area allotted to each tenement is 725 square feet of which 350 square feet is unbuilt on. The houses have been well built and the standard is very much in advance of that usually prevailing. Each tenement consists of a sitting room 14′ × 10½′, a living room 11′ × 8′, a kitchen 8′ × 7′ and a verandah 19½′ × 7′. The Assistant Inspector has interested several ginning factories in the Surat and Khandesh areas in the direction of improving the accommodation provided or used by their imported labourers. In an endeavour to improve the temporary housing of ginning factory employees, a standard plan of a cheap type of temporary quarters was prepared some years ago. The unsightly *mandap* is still however a feature of most ginning factory compounds where labour is not locally recruited. In portions of the areas abovementioned however, several owners have effected considerable improvements. The photographs show the difference made by an owner in Nawapur. Although an average ginning factory-owner can hardly be expected to undertake the housing of his labour on such an ambitious scale, it is hoped that the unsightly *mandap* will disappear in the course of time.

X—General.

26. A certain amount of indignation was caused in Bombay by the statement in "The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" by Mr. H. G. Wells, that conditions in the Bombay mills were similar to those in other eastern countries in which abuses relating to child labour, long hours and unfenced machinery, still exist. The Reports of the Royal Commission on Labour, and the Committee appointed by the International Federation of Textile Workers directly disprove this statement and Miss M. C. Matheson, Member of the British Industrial Court and of Trade Boards and formerly Warden of Birmingham Settlement, who conducted an enquiry for the Indian Christian Council has, in her survey, drawn attention to the tendency abroad to imagine that Indian factory conditions are particularly bad. The Author has agreed to delete the offending matter from the next edition of his publication. The facts are that the Bombay mills have practically ceased to employ children. Since the amendments in 1922 less than fifty children have been engaged for a number of years.

27. Problems relating to child labour have received the constant attention of Government and the officials responsible for the administration of the Factories Act. There were abuses in the Ahmedabad mills some years ago, but these were countered by the imposition of heavy fines in cases instituted by the inspectors. An enquiry was ordered by Government in 1920 and a full-time Certifying Surgeon was appointed later. Children at this centre used to obtain two certificates and thus defeat the object of the Act, and it was impossible for the part-time official

responsible for certification to attempt to overcome the widespread collusion of the children, their parents, and officials of the mills. Matters were however very rapidly improved after the appointment of the full-time Certifying Surgeon, but since double certification with employment in two mills was not entirely suppressed, a proposal was adopted to provide a clause in the Act whereby parents or guardians could be penalised. This was effected in 1926 and a systematic check in which the managers of the mills co-operated, was made shortly after. Prosecutions were instituted against several parents and guardians and a similar check in 1928 to obtain data for the Royal Commission revealed only one instance of double certification and double employment. The number of children employed in the Ahmedabad mills has fallen from about 6,700 to 210, in the last decade. A statement made to the Royal Commission on Labour that double employment irregularities had been stamped out was nowhere challenged.

28. In respect of the allegation regarding unfenced machinery, comparative machinery accident rates in the textile industries in Bombay and Britain were submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour. The Bombay rate in 1927 was ·3 per 100 employed persons as compared with ·5 in Britain for the same year. An international comparison of accident rates may be misleading, and there are other factors affecting the rate in addition to the condition of fencing. The mills work a longer week in Bombay and the standards of machinery intelligence and literacy are certainly in favour of Britain. The new mills erected in Ahmedabad in recent years will, in respect of equipment, layout of machinery, fencing, lighting, ventilation and general working conditions, challenge comparison with mills anywhere in the world, and past reports have given information regarding the very large sums of money that have been spent on ventilating, cooling and humidifying plants that have revolutionised working conditions in the textile factories situated in the hot and dry centres of the Presidency.

29. *Welfare Work.*—The volume of welfare work has increased although the progress has been somewhat uneven. The Belapur Sugar Factory has provided a hospital with medical facilities whilst assistance is also given to the schools established on the estate. A Provident Fund for the permanent employees has also been started.

30. As regards creches the position in the Bombay mills was about the same as in the previous year. The average attendance in the 24 creches was 451 and the opium drugging of 189 children was stopped. A creche has recently been started in one of the Kurla Mills and promises secured from the mills in Khandesh are likely to materialise soon. Progress has been made in Surat and Barsi. A definite improvement in Ahmedabad may be recorded. Six excellent, eleven good and twelve fair creches are maintained by the mills at this centre, whilst most of the other mills have reserved a room for the use of the women and their infants. Attention has been given by the Certifying Surgeon to improving the standard of training of the persons in charge of several of them. The Agents of the Jubilee, Advance and New Textile Mills

kindly co-operated in an arrangement whereby the nurses or *ayahs* receive a month's training in the excellent creches maintained by them. This has resulted in a general levelling up of the backward creches.

31. Some mills again co-operated in the health educational activities of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and one-day exhibitions were held in the compounds of eleven mills in Bombay, six in Ahmedabad and one at Barsi and Gokak. The exhibitions were attended by over 57,000 mill-hands and their families.

32. Nearly all the mills in Ahmedabad have provided dining-sheds for the use of the operatives, and these on the whole are kept clean. A few other mofussil mills also agreed to provide such facilities.

33. The Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, has recommended the abolition of the practice of charging interest on advances of pay. A few mills at this centre permit money-lending activities amongst the hands at exorbitant interest rates and it is hoped that these will cease and the Ahmedabad example copied in other centres. The co-operative credit societies in the E. D. Sassoon group extended their activities considerably and with a view to create interest in the matter an article on indebtedness was sent to the Mill Owners' Magazine.

34. A review of the medical facilities provided by the mills in Bombay was undertaken by the Millowners' Association with the object of co-ordinating and standardising the medical relief which, in several mills, is particularly well organised. Articles on accident prevention and welfare work have been regularly contributed to the excellent magazines produced by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company.

35. It is not altogether certain whether the "hotels" established in the Ahmedabad mill compounds should come under the welfare heading. A few are excellent, but most are ill-ventilated and insanitary. Rents are frequently excessive and the commodities supplied are of a low order. It has been possible to effect some improvement by persuasion and the matter is under the consideration of the Millowners' Association. There seems to be a distinct need for standardisation in several directions.

36. Structural difficulties in a Bombay mill gave rise to some anxiety but defects are being remedied. The whole of the roof over the spinning department has been removed. Girders had changed from steel to rust and the Inspector's action in drawing attention to the dangerous state of the building was fully justified. A new factory was being started in a former godown and the department was just in time to prevent a very serious accident. Persons of low competence had been engaged, and the difference between power drives supported on mill columns and on columns that were only resting on the floor and secured to wooden trusses by nails was not realised. A new method of driving the machinery was adopted and the collapse of the building prevented.

37. An enquiry into the effect of employment on the health of the dhobi bleachers in Ahmedabad was completed by the Certifying Surgeon. Although there was little history of rheumatism, some are adversely affected by working in the bleaching solution. Several were found at the

preliminary survey to be suffering from hyperæmia of the legs but it was obvious later on that more care was being exercised by the contractors. Most of the dhobi work is done in uncovered tanks in the compound. Suggestions made to provide cheap bamboo matting shelters have not borne any fruit. It is said that the men are used to working in the hot Ahmedabad sun, but even the asses used so freely for load carrying take advantage of the shade when they are permitted to.

38. *Exemptions.*—The exemptions granted in the past have been very carefully considered. It was not possible therefore to make any drastic reduction to assist the unemployment problem. The matter was however discussed with the textile associations and the exemptions granted to oilers and to workers in the mechanic shops of mills were cancelled. Twenty-one short exemptions were granted either to factories or to departments of factories during the year. In most cases the exemption was for one day only, and in the other cases technical difficulties justified a short temporary relaxation of the provisions of the Act. A permanent exemption from section 28 was granted to a small staff of a printing press to enable it to meet recurring difficulties at limited periods of the year.

39. *Fires.*—A match factory was totally destroyed by fire probably caused either by the ignition of spirit in a mixer by a static electricity discharge or by friction of dried material on the floor near by. No loss of life occurred. A few fires were reported from cotton pressing factories and a hosiery concern was partly burnt out in Ahmedabad.

40. The writer desires to acknowledge the assistance rendered by each member of the inspection staff. The night working of the mills and the deterioration in the economic situation have placed extra burdens on the department which abhors both booms and slumps. Holidays have frequently been sacrificed and much work has been done on Sundays and at nights. The surprise visits to seasonal factories have involved the assistants in much discomfort. It seems impossible to maintain the present standard with a cut in staff and the problem of seeing where activities may best be curtailed is under consideration. The Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, has taken a great interest in his duties and has submitted several reports that testify to his zeal, and he has been instrumental in effecting many welfare improvements. The clerical staffs have worked very conscientiously and particular mention of Mr. Borgaonkar, the Assistant Superintendent in Bombay and Mr. Mulay in Ahmedabad is necessary. The position in the Ahmedabad office is unsatisfactory and an augmentation of the clerical staff is necessary.

Factory Inspection Office :
Old Custom House,
Bombay, 5th May 1933.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT No. I.

Total of Working Factories.

—	Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.
Perennial factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a) of the Act	725	69	794
Perennial factories notified under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act	19	3	22
Seasonal factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a) of the Act	629	129	758
Seasonal factories notified under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act	1	...	1
Total ...	1,374	201	1,575
Total for the year 1931 ...	1,357	184	1,541
Total for the year 1930 ...	1,366	184	1,550

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	..	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	2	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works ...	1	...	...	...	..
Mints ...	1	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	4	..	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	
Telegraphs ...	1	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	6	1	...	...	...
Total ...	18	2	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	74	93	4	1	...
Textiles. Hosiery ...	2	5	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	3	4	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	1	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	3	3	...	...	...
Total ...	83	105	4	1	...

No. II.

Factories.

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
...	3	2	3	...	4	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	2	3	...	7	8	2	1
7	1	4	5	1	...	1	11	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	2	5	5	1	...	1	11	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas-works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...		...
Printing presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	...	2	...	3	...
Textiles. Hosiery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	...	3	...

No. II—*continued.*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	8	11	14
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	24	27	27
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10*	9	10
3	...	...	5	2	8	...	...	...	...	65	72	77
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	208	209	206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	4
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	237	228	222

* This figure includes one Government Seasonal Factory.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. All other Factories—continued.					
Engineering.					
Coach building and motor car repairing.	17	1	...	...	...
Electrical engineering ...	8	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	1	...	...	...
General engineering ...	21	3	...	1	...
Kerosine tinning and packing.	7	...	...	...	...
Metal stamping ...	17	1	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	6	2	...	...	2
Ship building and engineering.	2	...	...	...	...
Steel trunk, lock and cutlery...	1	1	...	...	...
Tramway works ...	1	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	8	...	...	...	...
Total ...	85	9	...	1	2
Minerals and Metals—					
Foundries ...	8	6	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	6	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.					
Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	5	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	1	...	...	...	...
Dairy produce ...	1	...	...	1	...
Flour mills ...	8	3	...	...	2
Ice and aerated waters ...	13	1	...	...	...
Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	1	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32	4	...	1	2
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.					
Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals ...	1	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Bleaching ...	27	4	...	...	...
Gas works ...	1	...	...	...	...
Matches ...	...	1	...	1	...
Oil mills ...	11	3	...	2	2
Paints ...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps ...	2	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	8	1	...	...	...
Total ...	50	9	...	3	2

No. II—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	2	...	4	6	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	..	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	10	10	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	18	11	10	1	...	1	...

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2.	*All other Factories*—continued.					
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	3
	General engineering ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Kerosine tinning and packing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	4	...
	Ship building and engineering.	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery .	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	...	4	3
	Minerals and Metals—					
	Foundries ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and Aerated water ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous. ...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Matches ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	...	1	1	2	...
	Paints ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	1	1	3	1

No. II—*continued.*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	43	44
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	10
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	26	24	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	18	18	19
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	10	9	9
...	2	1	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	144	143	145
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	8	8
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	26	24	23
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	6	4
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	39
...	...	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	70	68	175
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	14
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	43	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	11
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	110	109

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—continued.						
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	48	8	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	4	3	...	...	...
	Total	54	11	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and Tiles ...	2	...	...	...	...
	Carpentry and Cabinet-making.	5	...	...	...	...
	Glass ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill ...	4	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	8	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	20	1	...	...	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and Shoes ...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	1	1	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	2	5	...
	Total ...	2	1	2	5	...
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	3	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	19*	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	22	1	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi).	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton Gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	57	47	16	7
	Miscellaneous (Wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.).	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	57	47	16	7
	Grand Total ...	974	206	53	27	18

* This figure includes 7 cotton presses and 2 cotton cleaning factories.

No. II—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	37
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	119	61	18	6	27	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	1	...	119	61	22	8	27	60
60	10	37	140	72	34	41	46	63

STATEMENT

Industry..		Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2. All other Factories—continued.						
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and Tiles ...	...	1	...	...	1
	Carpentry and Cabinet-making ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	1
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and Shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi).	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton Gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay.	...	28	49	91	...
	Miscellaneous (wool presses, Bhussa presses.).	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	28	49	91	...
	Grand Total ...	2	33	50	102	5

No. II—*concluded.*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	3	3	3
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	85	84
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	7
...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	96	96	94
1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	10
1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	32	32
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	3
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24	10
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	27	13
...	...	7	...	16	9	...	...	9	44	88	77	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	36	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...
...	...	10	3	...	...	11	16	...	...	625	628	661
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	4	...
...	...	17	3	16	12	11	16	10	44	758*	747	661
4	2	20	53	18	29	11	16	10	44	1,575	1,541	1,550

* This figure does not include one Government Seasonal Factory which is classified under Government and Local Fund Factories.

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	1,055	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	1,079	...	...	...	...
Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations.	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	80	...	...	...	...
Mints	468	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	700	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	7,047	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	...
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	68	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations ...	...	61	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	466	54	...	...	...
Total ...	10,913	115	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories	139,963	85,251	2,563	1,835	...
Textiles. Hosiery	107	659	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	1,179	131	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	704	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	159	39	...	...	...
Total ...	142,112	86,080	2,563	1,835	...

No. III.

employed by different Industries.

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	164	..	...	...
...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	609	335	...	...	...
...	753	325	841	...	752	196	284	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
...	943	325	841	...	1,511	4,107	284	11	...
1,673	70	5,175	5,689	1,908	...	730	19,809	...	...
...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,873	328	5,211	5,689	1,908	...	730	19,809	...	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kánara.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations.	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	132
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	132
2. All other Factories—contd.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories.	3,277	...	2,328	...	...
Textiles. Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,277	...	2,328	...	...

No. III—*continued.*

Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Nawábshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	176	205	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	1,357	1,235
...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	1,409	2,253	2,690
...	...	325	...	34	...	...	...	...	549	181	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	460	590
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,336	4,412	4,708
...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,732	1,816	1,957
...	...	...	177	1,892	...	...	...	...	12,267	12,637	13,891
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	152	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	251	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	143	127
...	...	85	...	60	...	...	...	...	676	415	497
...	...	499	202	2,152	...	...	...	...	22,035*	24,422	26,729
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	270,808	261,001†	241,006
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	847	770
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	1,251	899
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	987	1,160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	152	110
...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	273,780	264,288	243,945

* This figure includes the number of operatives for one Government Seasonal Factory.

† This figure includes weighted night average in Cotton Mills.

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.					
Engineering.					
Coach Building and Motor Car repairing ...	1,063	15	...	...	...
Electrical Engineering ...	133	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations...	56	76	...	...	...
General Engineering .	2,008	93	...	33	...
Kerosine tinning and packing	1,450	...	...	...	...
Metal stamping ...	1,666	19	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	3,198	288	...	...	1,672
Ship-building and engineering	1,545	...	...	...	...
Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	500	20	...	...	...
Tramway Works ...	458	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	359	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,436	511	...	33	1,672
Minerals and Metals.					
Foundries	373	359	...	...	...
Miscellaneous... ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	373	359	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.					
Bakeries, Biscuits and Confectionery ...	325	...	...	...	...
Coffee	40	...	...	...	...
Dairy produce ...	31	...	...	100	...
Flour mills	444	151	...	...	36
Ice and Aerated waters ...	435	15	...	...	...
Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	90	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous... ...	473	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,838	166	...	100	36

No. III—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
16	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	32	...	...
...	78	450	56	...	22	66	...	...	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	89	198	27	...	...
698	...	44	...	...	...	111	253	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
714	78	517	56	...	161	424	312	...	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...
...	...	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	330	...

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2.	*All other Factories*—contd.						
Engineering.	Coach Building and Motor Car repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations ...	...	...	...	135	...	...
	General Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerosene tinning and packing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	3,541	...	...	...
	Ship-building and engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3,541	135	...	30
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries	...	...	18	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, Biscuits and Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and Aerated waters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued.*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	1,350	1,624
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	55	55
50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	449	499
...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,230	3,534	4,126
...	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,249	2,480	2,991
...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	2,060	1,860	1,776
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,805	9,359	10,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,545	1,631	1,952
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	500	500
...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	612	633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	389	434
50	1,323	...	31	...	...	...	...	22,147	22,219	25,316
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	728	750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	774	728	750
...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	424	346	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	45	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	128	166
...	507	...	98	...	...	...	...	1,236	1,823	1,317
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	474	522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	330	330
...	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	677	330	189
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	455	1,528
...	577	...	419	...	...	...	...	3,839	3,431	5,158

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.					
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Bone and Manures ...	...	...	..	...	...
Chemicals ...	152	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Bleaching ...	4,461	525	...	...	...
Gas Works	392	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	83	...	91	...
Oil mills	573	129	...	60	88
Paints	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps	210	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	426	40	...	...	...
Total ...	6,214	777	...	151	88
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	164	...	...	...	...
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	4,463	210	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	90	46	...	...	...
Total ...	4,717	256	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and tiles ...	210	...	...	...	...
Carpentry and cabinet-making	266	...	...	...	...
Glass	80	...	...	...	...
Saw mill	455	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	330	30	...	...	...
Total ...	1,341	30	...	...	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and shoes ...	60	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	163	25	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	67	115	...
Total ...	223	25	67	115	...

No. III—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	110	...	...	...	...	89	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
301	445	4,044	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	...	...	431	294	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
366	445	4,478	591	294	20	...	89	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	451	...	...	...
117	82	197	...	...	...	940	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	82	197	...	...	...	1,391	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	268	...	...	...	258	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
21	...	268	...	...	...	258	56	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	41	...	...	...	...	34	45	...

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dharwar.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.							
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Gas Works	...	...	35	...	...	...
	Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	100	35	82	...	...	...
	Paints	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	32	...	...
	Total ...	100	35	117	32	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	29	...	...	210	18	...
	Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29	...	...	210	18	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued.*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Náwábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
111	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	744	1,019
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	288	234	114
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5,185	4,948	4,213
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	426	442
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,124	4,697	6,347
...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,936	1,964	1,888
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	185	236
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	471	561
		...								
111	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,563	13,720	14,870
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	627	596
...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,255	6,176	6,097
...	...	...	19	...	...	...	..	155	139	131
...	246	...	19	...	...	...	...	7,025	6,942	6,824
...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	596	446	793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	244	275
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	538	320
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	435	672
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	342	494
30	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,440	2,305	2,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	47	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	202	191
...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	36	36
...	32	...	..	...	...	...	...	582	285	279

STATEMENT

Industry.		Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.
2. All other Factories—concld.						
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	140	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	714	44	...	...	...
	Total ...	854	44	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice Mills	...	...	...	...	...
	Gur Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi)	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the town and Island of Bombay)	...	3,065	4,119	788	375
	Miscellaneous (wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	3,065	4,119	788	375
	Grand Total ...	1,81,021	91,428	6,749	3,022	2,171

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. All other Factories—concld.							
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gur factories	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the town and Island of Bombay)	1,228	2,363	3,942	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous (wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,228	2,363	3,942	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	4,642	2,398	9,946	377	150	30

* This figure does not include the number of operatives for one Government Seasonal

‡ This figure includes weighted night average in cotton mills.

No. III—*concluded.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	76	50	...	735	...
...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,575	...	...	8,001	4,513	1,175	260	1,379	842	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,575	80	...	8,001	4,513	1,295	310	1,379	1,577	...
5,666	1,956	11,397	15,178	6,715	2,987	7,237	21,963	1,963	123

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	127	153
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	834	263
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	961	416
122	...	125	126	...	...	61	571	1,049	891	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	781	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	265	...
1,435	137	...	...	1,372	1,888	...	...	39,457	40,033	43,863
...	...	...	75	...	...	24	...	99	128	...
1,557	137	125	201	1,372	1,888	85	571	41,546*	42,098	43,863
1,748	3,678	327	2,859	1,372	1,888	85	571	3,89,647	3,81,349†	3,70,704

Factory which is classified under Government and Local Fund Factories.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Average daily number of persons employed.

Industry.	Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.	Total for the year 1931.	Total for the year 1930.
All Industries					
Adults—					
Male	3,03,121	9,757	3,12,878	3,04,031	2,88,350
Female	71,658	2,319	73,977	73,477	77,965
Total ...	3,74,779	12,076	3,86,855	3,77,508	3,66,315
Children—					
Male	2,022	299	2,321	3,103	3,597
Female	318	153	471	738	792
Total ...	2,340	452	2,792	3,841	4,389
Total, Average Daily Number.	3,77,119	12,528	3,89,647	3,81,349*	3,70,704
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.					
Adults—					
Male	2,18,561	37	2,18,598	2,08,756	1,86,474
Female	49,818	...	49,818	49,329	51,266
Total ...	2,68,379	37	2,68,416	2,58,085	2,37,740
Children—					
Male	1,643	...	1,643	2,382	2,728
Female	249	...	249	534	538
Total ...	1,892	...	1,892	2,916	3,266
Total, Average Daily Number.	2,70,271	37	2,70,308	2,61,001*	2,41,006
Seasonal Factories.					
Adults—					
Male	19,191	3,863	23,054	23,326	...
Female	16,392	1,679	18,071	18,354	...
Total ...	35,583	5,542	41,125	41,680	...
Children—					
Male	13	243	256	279	...
Female	14	151	165	139	...
Total ...	27	394	421	418	...
Total, Average Daily Number.	35,610	5,936	41,546‡	42,098	...

* This figure includes weighted night average in cotton mills.

‡ This figure does not include the number of operatives for one Government Seasonal factory which is classified under " Government and Local Fund Factories ".

STATEMENT No. V.

STATEMENT

Intervals, Holidays

District	Number of								
	Total	In which intervals are			In which holidays are		In which		
		Granted under			Granted on		For men		
		Section 21 (1) (a) (i)	Section 21 (1) (a) (ii)	Proviso to Section 21 (1) (a)	Sundays only	Weekly days and Sunday	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	1,374	1,179	4	18	266	1,055	175	130	1,047
Sind ...	201	171	...	1	59	125	68	22	102
Total ...	1,575	1,350	4	19	325	1,180	243	152	1,149
Total Perennial ...	816	653	4	19	185	587	172	123	516
Total Seasonal ...	759	697	...	...	140	593	71	29	633
Total for the year 1931.	1,541	1,317	7	20	302	1,167	230	138	1,141
Total for the year 1930.	1,550	1,325	4	19	344	1,126	215	136	1,156

No. V.

and Hours.

Factories normal weekly hours are					Exempted from	In which majority of operatives are exempted from	
For women			For children				
Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Not above 30	Above 30	Section 24 (a)	Section 21	Section 22
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
87	153	743	62	42	...	152	32
36	6	35	3	18	...	20	8
123	159	778	65	60	...	172	40
73	111	260	59	38	...	136	40
50	48	518	6	22	...	36	...
124	159	767	74	68	...	166	41
125	134	809	92	68	...	160	38

STATEMENT No. V—*concluded.*

District	Number of Factories—*contd.*				Remarks
	In which majority of operatives are exempted from—*contd.*				
	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Section 35	
1	19	20	21	22	23
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	36	36	60	263	Twenty-one factories did not furnish information.
Sind ...	...	...	5	13	Nine factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	36	36	65	276	Thirty factories did not furnish information.
Total Perennial ...	...	...	29	276	Four factories did not furnish information.
Total Seasonal ...	36	36	36	...	Twenty-six factories did not furnish information.
Total for the year 1931 ...	...	...	28	292	Thirty-one factories did not furnish information.
Total for the year 1930 ...	...	...	33	287	Forty-two factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Accidents.

(Persons injured)

District	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Remarks
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	34	1,276	4,038	5,348	
Sind	3	55	171	229	
Total ...	37	1,331	4,204	5,572	
Total Perennial ...	35	1,320	4,192	5,547	
Total Seasonal ...	2	11	12	25	
Total for the year 1931 ...	36	1,261	4,901	6,198	
Total for the year 1930 ...	42	1,256	5,156	6,454	

STATEMENT

Convic

Districts	Number of convictions				
	Section 41 (*a*)	Section 41 (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*)	Section 41 (*e*) and (*f*).	Section 41 (*g*)	Section 41 (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*)
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	(*a*) 232	2	(*b*) 19	...	21
Sind ...	31	2	4	....	5
Total ...	263	4	23	...	26
Total Perennial ...	98	.....	14	...	12
Total Seasonal ...	165	4	9	...	14
Total for the year 1931.	168	.....	27	...	18
Total for the year 1930.	249	.....	11	....	12

No. VII.

tions.

obtained during the year				Remarks
Section 43 (*a*)	Section 43 (*b*) and (*c*)	Section 44 (*a*)	Total	
1	2	.....	277[73]	The persons other than occupiers and managers convicted, were as follows:— (*a*) One mill supervisor, one secretary, one mistry, one spinning master and two folding contractors. (*b*) One spinning master, one weaving master, one jobber, and one mukadam. The figures in brackets show the number of persons convicted.
.....	.....	.....	42[11]	
1	2	.....	319[84]	
.....	2	.....	126[42]	
1	.....	.....	193[42]	
.....	.....	.....	213[60]	
.....	.....	.....	272[55]	

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STATEMENT No. VIII.

Inspections.

(Whole-time and *ex-officio* staff)

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year				Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times			
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	351	501	215	298	9	1,374	
Sind ...	103	54	32	4	8	201	
Total ...	454	555	247	302	17	1,575	
Total Perennial ...	91	257	166	290	13	816	
Total Seasonal	363	298	82	12	4	759	
Total for the year 1931.	449	589	197	290	16	1,541	
Total for the year 1930.	454	572	251	254	19	1,550	

Factory Inspection Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 5th May 1933.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

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